

EAST SIDE YAWNS AT CHEAPER FOOD

Health Board Book Is Chilled by Its Beneficiaries' Greeting.

"Go to the East Side," said the editor. "Find out what the Jewish housewives think of the Board of Health's new booklet on 'How to Feed the Family.'"

The reporter went. In Seward Park were scores of matrons in various attitudes of listlessness. A little girl pilloved her head in the sag of her mother's skirt.

"The Board of Health," the rather

world woman was told, "has printed a book for East Side housewives. It tells how to feed the family cheaply. For instance, for 10 cents you can get a breakfast for four of oatmeal, fruit, coffee and—"

"On Saturday," interrupted the matron, "it ain't right I should talk prices. Come to-morrow."

On another bench was a young woman rocking a baby carriage and cooing a melody.

"Do you want food that makes the children grow?" she was asked. "Do you want to make your home a clean, healthy, pleasant place to live in?"

The woman held up a warning finger. "Sh! You'll wake me baby up and I'll have zores."

"Health Men Busybodies."

Her neighbor showed signs of interest in the conversation. She asked what the book was about, its purpose and why the Board of Health was "sticking a finger in the pie."

"The book was written by Matilda Schroeder Liftman, visiting housekeep-

er of the United Hebrew Charities," she was told.

"I ain't got no use for charities," said the woman with a flourish of her reddened hands. "All the time men with boxes in the hands come up for donations."

"But this is different. Miss Liftman tells in this book what to buy; what not to buy; how to cook meat, vegetables, fruits and fish; how to feed babies and children."

"That I knew already before this woman got born," said the "East Side housewife." "The Board from Health ain't got no right to say what I should cook and how. Yunderstand! Already when I was a little girl I knew how oatmeal it should be cooked. You do it with a double boiler. I ain't got no use for people what teaches me how to cook things that a long time before I done better as what they did."

Three more matrons were interviewed. They favored the Sabbath afternoon nap far more than a discussion of how to cook soup and make sage pudding. With dulled eyes they looked upon the interviewer, whose enthusiasm for cheap breakfasts was waning.

"The East Side is the East Side," announced the last of them. "I make like my Grossmutter. Selig, and my Mother Gefaltte fish and stuffed hake. What I care for Board of Health?"

WASHINGTON FETES MARK NEW YEAR

Society Folk Hold Many Functions—President's Relatives Spend Day Quietly.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day at the White House was spent rather quietly. Miss Margaret Wilson being temporarily absent from the city, the President's second daughter, Mrs. Sayre, and her husband, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Cothron, the President's sister and niece, and Miss Bones, with the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, formed the family party at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley held a reception this afternoon from 3:30 to 7 o'clock at their home in Connecticut Avenue, in honor of the delegates to the Latin-American Scientific Congress. Cards of invitation were sent to Latin-American diplomats, and others of the corps, members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court and other branches of official as well as to resident society. Assisting Mrs. Bradley were Senora de Saurez-Mujica, wife of the Chilean Ambassador; Mrs. Mahlon Pitney; Mme. de Pezet, wife of the Minister of Peru; Senora de Pena, wife of the Minister of Uruguay; Senora de Pena, Mrs. Phil Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, Miss Sherrill, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Miss Evelyn Gleeves and Miss Patten.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing were joined to-day by their nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles, of New York, and their two children, who will remain here for a week. They enjoyed a family dinner party. Secretary Lansing devoted himself to Cabinet affairs, while Mrs. Lansing and her niece attended several teas.

Miss Helen Cannon gave a dance to-night in honor of her niece, Miss Virginia Lesauve, who frequently sits in the Speaker's chair at the Capitol when her grandfather was Speaker, and who was known as the House baby. A hundred and more guests, many of them from the Congressional set, were invited.

Mrs. James Marion Johnston gave a dance to-night for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Dallas Johnston, and several of the students here for the holidays. Mrs. Amos H. Fowler also was hostess for a young people's dance, entertaining in honor of Miss Edith Blair, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Catherine Harlow, debutantes of the season, and Miss Sally Fowler, a student at Farmington, who will come out next season.

The Pan-American Union Building was the scene of another brilliant reception to-night, when the Latin-American delegates and many others were guests of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. The fountain in the patio played over electric lights, and autographing the forest of palms, ferns and other exotic plants, were weird lights in blue and green. The reception started at 9 o'clock. Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. de Saurez-Mujica, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama, and others of the diplomatic corps, with high officials of this government and persons prominent in society were guests.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips gave a dinner to-night in honor of the delegates. Others entertaining for them were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Delano and Mrs. F. B. Moran.

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Calls Japan's Aim Union of Friendship with China

Publisher Declares Policy Is to Properly Safeguard Common Interests—Replies to Views of Other Writers.

By DR. T. IYENAGA,

Director East and West News Bureau.

In an illuminating article The Tribune published recently Putnam Weale, a high authority on the Far East, calls attention to the importance of China's problems in these words: "For the time being the attention of the civilized world is concentrated to the exclusion of everything else on the European drama; but with the final coming of peace the swing of the pendulum must inevitably bring interest back to the region where huge problems are still in solution."

Besides heartily concurring in this view, I wish to emphasize that there is, to my mind, no weightier question bearing on the relations between America and Japan than the stand they will respectively take on the Chinese problem. For, while on one hand Japan's most vital interests outside of domestic concern are involved in the future of China, on the other hand, the policy America will elect to pursue in China would have a far-reaching effect upon the course of events in the Far East. In the future of American-Japanese relations much, therefore, depends upon their mutual understanding of their respective positions toward China. No effort would then be too great for Japan to make her position clearly understood by the American people at large.

Of late some critics of Japan have spared no pains to paint her in darkest colors. Setting aside many side issues, the fundamental issue that underlies most of their recent contributions to American papers is without doubt what they construe to be a high-handed policy of Japan toward China, and they proceed, by attacking Japan, to put China in the most favorable light before the American public.

At the outset I am entitled, I believe, to refer to a series of articles that have been appearing in The Tribune under the caption, "Japan's Place in the Sun; What It Means to America," from the pen of Mr. George Bronson Rea, for no other reason than the fact that I am one of those who have been picked out by the author as a reference to establish his case. In his first article Mr. Rea attributes to me the uttering of the following warning: "Unless America comes to an understanding of the Japanese viewpoint, I indulge in the prediction that there will be more serious relations between Japan and America than has been caused by the California affair."

While I do not deny that I once made a speech somewhat to that purport, I must express my regret that the quotation is made to serve only Mr. Rea's purpose, giving an impression of a threatening tone, but is unjust to the speaker in failing to supplement the remark by these words which followed: "We are going to remain the firm and best friends of China. Our aim is to help China develop. . . . Help us to solve the question of what our best policy in the East is." (New York Tribune, May 20, 1914.) Far from posing as an Isaiah, I asked my American friends to give their wise council on the question at issue.

It is not my present purpose to pick a quarrel with the distinguished editor and economist concerning the abuses and misrepresentations of Japan that have been going on the rounds of the American press under his signature. According to national bankruptcy, the Japanese bonds are in danger of becoming scrap-paper; hence let foreign bondholders beware; Japan's representative government is a farce, only called "euphemistically," the Japanese people are exploited mercilessly by military aristocrats; Japan is "near the end of her resources," and therefore somebody must be found to foot the bill of her militarism; the Japanese government is impoverishing the people by taking out of their hands profitable enterprises whose profits are swallowed up in the ever-increasing interest on the national debt; the Japanese government is more super-censorship, asserted to be more strictly maintained by the Japanese government in times of peace than the German war censorship, proves at the same time so ineffective as to let slip from its control the publication of those sensational stories referred to in the article; these all he left to the care of the Shanghai editor and kind fate!

Puzzled by Attitude of Writers.

I am, however, constrained to confess my utter inability to comprehend how the task of Mr. Rea, Dr. Jenks and their kind, who have taken upon their shoulders the defense of the cause of China, could in any way be furthered by the abuse and unwarranted attacks upon Japan in which they have seen fit to indulge. I know not what's up their sleeves. Were it the old game of Chinese statesmen of putting one power against another that these propagandists are playing I fear America cannot easily be attuned to the play; for, while she has vast commercial and religious interests in China, the same and sound opinion of the American people would not, I confidently believe, be influenced by these propagandists to go beyond what their true interests in the Orient dictate to them. The effect of the propaganda upon the American people is, therefore, not in the least to be feared.

What might prove damaging is rather upon China herself, for her disillusionment—to rely upon herself and not upon others, the consummation devoutly to be wished—would so much longer be deferred. So far as the task of placing Japan's position toward China in its true light is concerned, it is my pleasure, indeed my duty, to do so.

The fundamental policy of Japan toward China, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, is quite opposite to what those propagandists for China claim to be. It is not other than to cement the bond of amity and friendship between the two nations and properly to safeguard thereby their common interests. The well known policy of maintaining China's integrity and independence and the "open door" remains to-day, of course, the same as it was during the days of Hay and Komura. Japan's Chinese policy, therefore, does not in the least run counter to that of America. True, this policy does not spring from pure altruism on the part of Japan, but from her enlightened self-interest.

For it should be apparent even to outsiders that European encroachment upon China would prove most prejudicial to Japan's interests, bringing European politics to her very threshold and even endangering her national existence, while the closing of China's door would spell disaster to Japanese commerce and enterprise, which have no better prospect of future development elsewhere than in China. And none but a dollar would fail to grasp the immense benefits that would accrue to Japan from close friendship with China, of such enormous resources. To win her friendship and to prevent European encroachment upon her, therefore, could not but have been the cornerstone of Japan's policy toward China. Against this policy, however,

Japan in the Far East. In saying this I am sure that I shall have the approval and indorsement of the vast majority of American people. The efforts of the critics to sow within the two nations the seed of discord and to alienate American sympathy from Japan by ruthlessly attacking Japan's action in China will come to naught.

Baron Shibusawa well said: "The two nations of Japan and the United States are so situated that we should be able to work together for each other's benefit. Japan is near China and we understand the Chinese better than you or think we do. We have trained many skilled mechanics and foremen, who are valuable in China. America, on the other hand, has capital, experience and energy, which, with our two advantages, should make our two countries able to cooperate successfully against the competition of the world. I see profitable fields for both nations in China."

EX-BUTLER ROBS STRAUS

Tells of Hiding in House and Then Taking Silverware.

Herbert N. Straus, of 1144 Park Avenue, son of the late Isidor Straus, who went down on the Titanic, appeared in Harlem Court yesterday as the complaining witness against Herman Rittner, thirty-eight, a former butler, who admitted he had stolen \$300 worth of silver from Straus's house.

Rittner told Magistrate Murphy he went to the house New Year's Eve to see some servants. He hid in the basement until the lights went out. Then he stole the silverware.

A few yards from the house Rittner met Detective Fitzpatrick, who found the silver in his bundle. Magistrate Murphy held him in \$2,500 bail for the grand jury.

TIRE CHAINS SAVE SKATERS

Girl and Eight Youths Dragged from Van Cortlandt Park Lake.

Add to warnings to skaters: Don't crowd the rescuers.

Max Goodman, eighteen, of 259 East Tenth Street, tried to rescue a girl who broke through the ice yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park. Of the crowd that gathered eight young men came too near. A moment later they were participating in a water carnival. Goodman had seized the girl's outstretched hands when the ice gave way.

A chauffeur removed the chains from an automobile, and the nine skaters were dragged out with them. Friends hurried the girl away. Goodman and the others dried their clothes before the furnace in the Van Cortlandt mansion.

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- Blouses of Crepe de Chine in White, with clusters of hand-smocking; flat collar and turn-back cuffs; finished with hemstitching and fancy buttons. 5.00
- Crepe de Chine Blouses,—smartly tucked front and back; roll pointed collar and turn-back cuffs; finished with pearl buttons. 5.00
- Stylish Blouses of Heavy Peau de Crepe with collar and cuffs of Washable Society Satin in contrasting shades. White with Shell Pink, Belgian Blue, Edith Rose or Corn color, finished with agate buttons to match. 5.00

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